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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/918,280	07/30/2001	Takashi Matsumoto	FUJY 18.878	2410

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EXAMINER	
NGUYEN, TRONG NHAN P	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2152	

DATE MAILED: 10/22/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/918,280	MATSUMOTO, TAKASHI	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Jack P Nguyen	2152	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *30 July 2001*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-22* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-22* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date *7/30/01*.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claims 1-22 are being examined.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hyllander et al, (Hyllander hereafter), WO 99/12365.

As per claim 1, Hyllander teaches a speech communication service providing system comprising: a server (11, fig. 2) connected to the Internet (3, fig. 2); and a call control (11, fig. 2; a call control unit (CU) is a component of Telephony/Internet server (TIS)) unit of speech communications, said server including: (A) a module of generating, when receiving a piece of first address information (page 13, line 26; *internet address of recipient Internet telephony user is designated as first address information*) as a piece of address information of a destination of a speech communication from a terminal device, a piece of call status information corresponding to the first address information (page 13, line 31 - page 14, line 1); (B) a module of storing the call status information

and the first address information (page 17, line 10; *server correlates and stores call information and address information for future reference*); (C) a module of notifying said terminal device (8, fig. 2) of the call status information and second address information as a piece of address information of said control unit (page 14, *lines 1-3; server notifies originating caller of calling status and server's telephone number [server's telephone number is equivalent to second address information] for the caller to call back for connecting service*); and (D) a module of notifying and correlating the call with the call status information and first address information previously stored in memory from said control unit between the caller and recipient before connecting the call (page 14, lines 8-16),

said control unit (as a component of the server) including: (a) a module of inquiring of, when receives a call including a call status information from said terminal device (8, fig. 2), said terminal device transmitting the call using the second address information received from said server (page 14, lines 5-6; *mobile device, using the second address information (server's phone number), calls the server in order to connect with the server*), said server about the first address information corresponding to the call status information included in the call (page 14, lines 8-16; *server correlates the call with the call status information and first address information previously stored in memory before connecting the call as stated above);* and (b) a module of performing, when receiving the corresponding first address from said server, processes in order that the call from said terminal device arrives at another terminal device corresponding to the first address information (page 14, lines 13-16; *after the server verifies the call status and*

first address information previously stored in memory with the call data, server connects the call between the caller and recipient.) Hyllander does not explicitly disclose generating call identifying (call or message ID) information corresponding to the call of the first address. It is well known and would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the teachings of Hyllander to assign identification information to a call (or call ID) so the system can efficiently keeps track and manages different call messages between a plurality of callers and call recipients in an Internet telephony network.

Claim 2 is rejected for similar reasons as claim 1. Hyllnader further teaches a plurality of call control units (CU) of speech communications (4, 5, fig. 1; CU is a component of telephony/internet server).

As per claims 3, 4, and 6, it is well known in the art for the mobile terminal device (8, fig. 2) to send its positional location to server (11, fig. 2) connected to the Internet (3, fig. 2) when requesting services from the server. Hence, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to allow the mobile device to inform the server of its geographical location for billing purposes and other customized products that correspond to that location such as location-specific advertisements and/or weather emergencies.

Claims 5, 7, 8, 13, 15, 16, 18, and 19 are rejected for similar reasons as claims 1 and 2 addressed above.

Claims 9 and 20 are rejected for similar reasons as claim 1. Hyllander teaches the server (11, fig. 2) sends the call status and second address information (server's

telephone number) to the terminal device (8, fig. 2) for connection purposes (page 14, lines 1-3). Hyllander does not disclose said server sends the call identifying information and the second address information in format that is visually unrecognizable by the user, and said control unit receives the call transmitted based on an instruction inputted in a state where the user of said terminal device does not know the call identifying information and the second address information. It is well known in the art to protect the identity of the message (call ID number, phone numbers, other private data, etc.) by encrypting its contents in format that is not visually recognizable by the user. Hence, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use encryption technologies to encrypt the data by concealing its contents and protecting private data from unauthorized access. Only devices that have the encryption keys can decode the encrypted message.

Claims 10, 17 and 21 are rejected for similar reasons as claims 3, 4, and 6.

As per claims 11 and 22, Hyllander teaches the server transmits a request for user authentication information to said terminal device and, only when the user authentication information received from said terminal device is valid, notifies said terminal device of the call identifying information and the second address information (page 13, lines 28-29; *system verifies and certifies caller's identification data before authenticating the user for service*).

As per claims 12 and 13, Hyllander teaches the mobile terminal device, (8, fig. 2) using second address information (server's telephone number), dials and connects to the an access point (11, fig. 2; telephony/internet server) for Internet telephony service

(page 14, lines 5-6). Hyllander does not disclose the system providing the second address information of the control unit closest to terminal device. It is well known in the art for the terminal device to call and connect with an access point that is closest to its present location for service. Hence, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to be motivated to allow the terminal device to connect with an access point closest to its location in order to reduce connection costs and minimize service interruptions comparable to when the mobile device has to connect to an access point that is far away.

Claim 14 is rejected for similar reasons as claim 1. Hyllander further teaches first (4, fig. 1; *telephony/internet server is functionally equivalent to an access point that connects the terminal device to the Internet*) and second (5, fig. 1) access points to the Internet (3, fig. 1) telephony network.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

- Ranalli et al, 6,539,077; Selgas et al, 6,571,290; Uranaka et al, 6,421,536 ; Jacobi et al, 6,584,095 ; Voit, 6,205,139 ; Meldrum et al, 6,697,478 ; Schrage, 6,744,860.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jack P Nguyen whose telephone number is (703) 605-4299. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:30-5:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Glenton Burgess can be reached on (703) 305-4792. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

jpn

Dung C. Dinh
Primary Examiner